

The background of the slide is a light blue surface covered with numerous small, realistic water droplets. A horizontal band of various colored rectangular blocks (black, blue, yellow, teal, and light blue) is positioned across the middle of the slide, appearing as if it is a strip of material being peeled away from the top and bottom sections.

The State's Role Responsibility & Responses To State and Local Interests

A Water Strategy (?)

December 15, 2000



The numbers ~ population growth

- **1.5 M -- surface code adopted (1917)**
- **3.5 M -- last time code updated (1971)**
- **5.6 M -- today**
- **7.0 M -- by 2010**
- **Eastern \neq Western Washington:**
 - **economics, total population, and water supply are not similar**
 - **growth rates are similar**



The numbers ~ endangered fish

- **Over 20 listed salmon/trout/steelhead runs**
- **16 over-appropriated basins:
instream flows critical to recovery**
- **7 salmon recovery areas – most of
the state**



The numbers ~ water rights

- **7000 water right applications (including 1600 changes)**
- **8000 new “exempt” water supply wells drilled each year**
- **10,000 certificates for public water supply questioned by case law**
- **170,000 unadjudicated water right claims (2/3 of the rights in the state)**



A matter of belief ~ water as

- **Ag ~ a full property right beyond the purview of government**
- **Cities ~ a right needed to meet the duty to serve planned growth**
- **Enviros ~ belonging to the state to be held in the public trust**



A matter of belief ~ water as

- **Business ~ an affordable/timely resource for economic growth**
- **Tribes ~ allocated by treaties and reserved for future uses**
- **Feds ~ owned by federal projects (irrigation/hydropower/reserved)
~ ESA requirements first**



What do they want?

- Ag ~ no loss of rights (relinquishment); spread rights to new acres
- Muni's ~ restore certainty of rights; flexibility to move rights to growth
- Enviros ~ achieve fish flows; conservation of water
- Business ~ affordable supplies; timely transactions



Reform: Many have tried ...

**1988 ~ Water Efficiency Task Force
~ Joint Select Committee on
Water Resources Policy**

**1990 ~ Chelan Agreement
~ Water Resources Forum**

1992 ~ Data Management Task Force

**1993 ~ Water Rights Fee Task Force
~ Legislative Water Caucus**



And tried ...

1994 ~ Water Leadership Group

**1996 ~ Joint Select Committee on
Water Rights Transfers**

1997 ~ Municipal Work Group

**1998 ~ Four Corners/Watershed
Planning Act**

1999 ~ Salmon and Water bill

2000 ~ “Two lines;” water storage



Lessons learned ...

- **All stakeholders must be involved from the start**
- **But stakeholders will not reach agreement or make tough decisions**
- **Top leadership is needed to discipline the process and bring closure**
- **Lack of public understanding and trust makes leadership difficult/risky**



A Water Strategy.....

- Principles affirming people and fish
 - ✓ population growth
 - ✓ salmon recovery
 - ✓ rural economic development
- A preferred future
 - ✓ a natural resource base
 - ✓ a water market
 - ✓ information-based management
 - ✓ shared governance
 - ✓ a modern water code



Establish a natural resource base

- **Adequate quantity/quality for properly functioning, healthy watershed**
- **Sufficient to meet esthetic, recreational and other human needs for streamflows**
- **Base is defined, established and set aside in each watershed**



Market water rights

- **Market system largely replaces the water allocation and permit system**
- **Efficiencies (conserve, reuse) are driven by market forces**
- **Simple market rules ensure fairness and address impairment**
- **Market generates funds to support the market and natural base systems**
- **Basic family needs are protected in the market**



Information-based management

- **Monitoring of surface and ground water conditions**
- **Measurement and reporting of all water use**
- **Market information is readily available to all parties**
- **Clearly defined water rights, fully adjudicated**



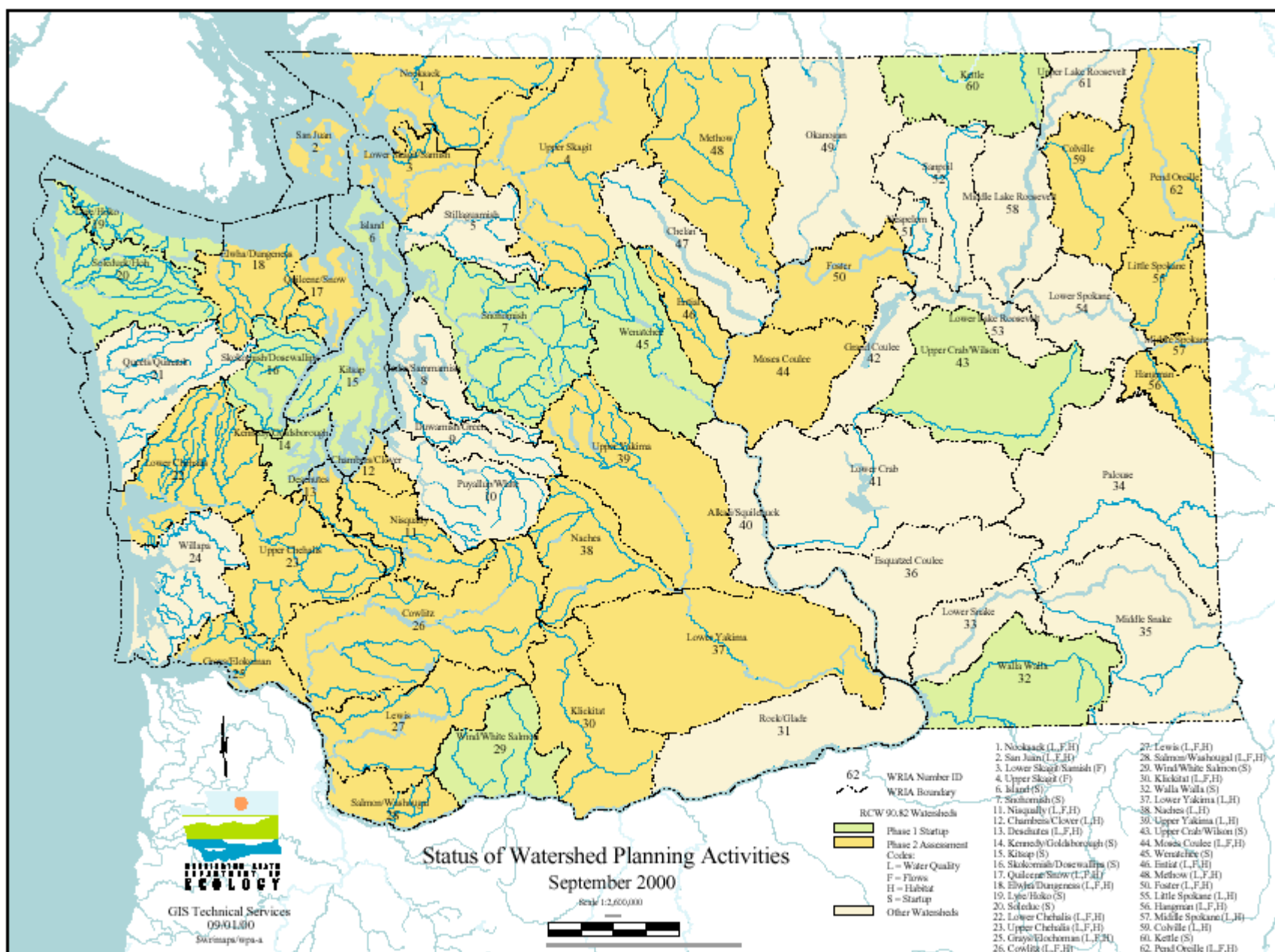
Shared governance

- **Water management responsibilities divided among governments**
- **State governance role with the natural resource base, and tribal/federal relationships**
- **Local governance role with the market, linked to land use decisions**



Watershed plans

- May address water quality/habitat
- Required to address water quantity
- Shall include strategies to meet both instream flows and future needs for water
- Under way in 2/3 of the state





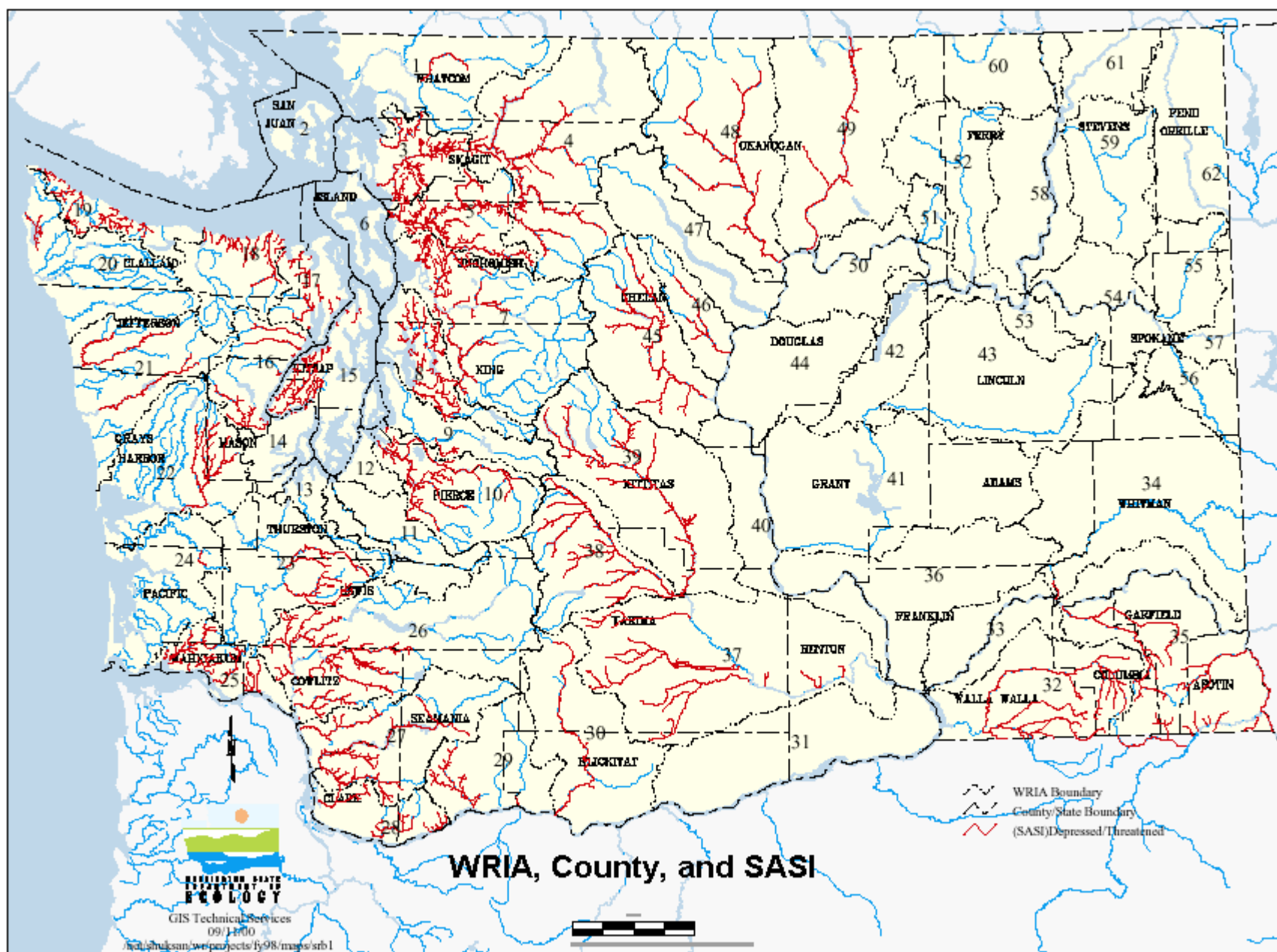
Key Problems with the code

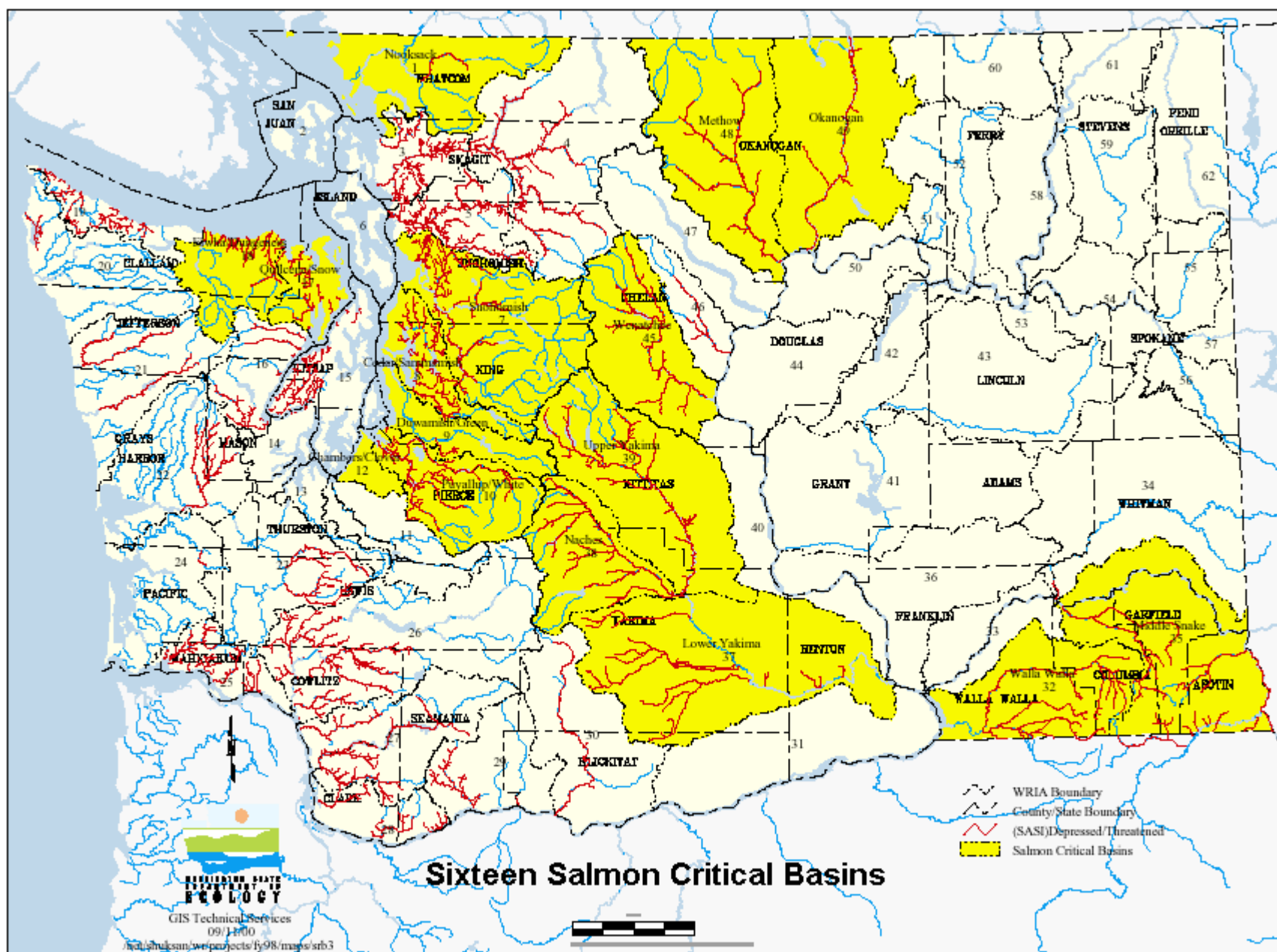
- **Use it or lose it -- incentive to save?**
- **Growing communities**
 - **certainty of water rights?**
 - **flexibility to move water?**
- ✓ **Inchoate (unused) certificates under a legal cloud**
- ✓ **Place of use ~ GMA UGAs, water system plans and water rights are not aligned**
- ✓ **Unused rights can not be moved**
- ✓ **Interties can't serve new growth**

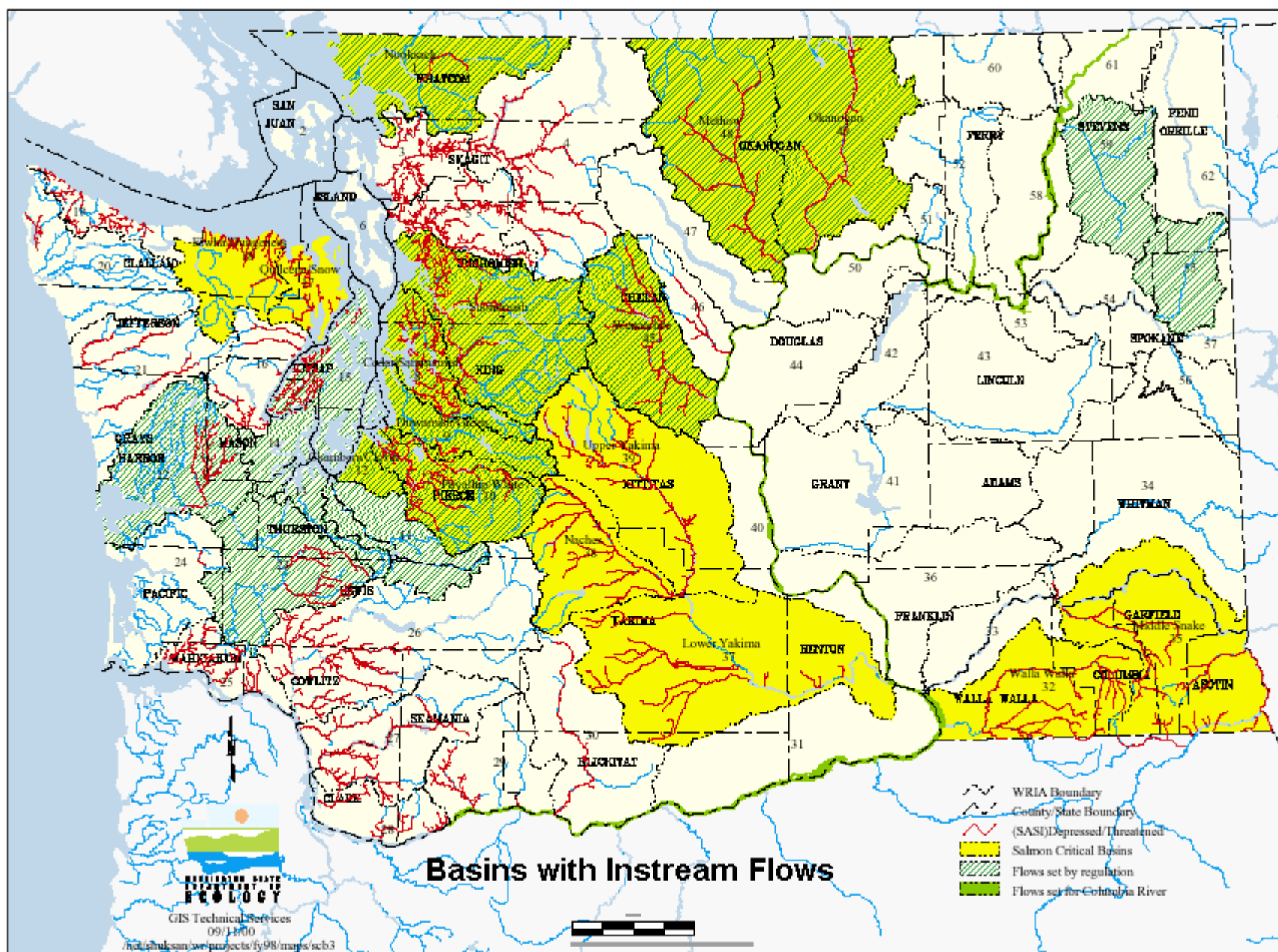


Problems because of the code

- Fish are out of water
- Water not where/when we need it
 - limited storage
 - no reuse infrastructure
- Limitation on marketing
 - inability to change water rights









Water storage

- Missing in water critical basins
- Dedicated to only one purpose in other basins
- Environmental issues (e.g., capturing flood waters)
- High costs



Water reuse

- **Only municipalities get the incentive (exclusive right)**
- **Public confidence requires high level of treatment (and high cost), and separate infrastructure**
- **Downstream users must be compensated to their satisfaction**



Water markets

- **Changes are caught in line with new water applications**
- **Authority of local conservancy boards is being challenged**
- **Family farm permits can't be converted to other uses**
- **Uncertain rights leads to lower buyer confidence**



Strategy Initiatives

- **Legislative options**
- **Administrative options**
- **Judicial options**
- **Local planning**
- **Communication**
- **Funding**
- **Regions Needing Solutions**



Legislative options:

- ✓ Fix “use it or lose it”
- ✓ Adopt growing communities doctrine
- ✓ Invest to secure water for fish
- ✓ Support storage and reuse
- ✓ Make the market work



Options for Growing communities

- You can grow into your existing right
- You can move your unused right
- Interties can serve growth and fish
- Single state process for water supply planning and water right changes
- Existing water rights will be protected
- Natural resource obligations will be included



Options for Investing in water for fish

- Include fish needs in relinquishment and growing communities legislation
- Support watershed planning
- Support salmon recovery plans
- Buy water rights for salmon



Options for reuse and storage

- **Allow industries an “exclusive right” to reclaimed water**
- **Utility tax break for investments in reuse treatment and infrastructure**
- **Coordinate and streamline permitting of storage projects**
- **Assist watershed planning groups with storage evaluations**
- **Create a fund source(s) for storage**



Water market options

- **Two lines -- process changes separately from new water permits**
- **Allow family farm permits to be converted (e.g., in UGAs)**
- **Restore authority of conservancy boards to process changes**
- **Create certified water rights examiners**



Administrative options

- ✓ Rules (e.g., implement George T)
- ✓ Permit decisions (water short areas?)
- ✓ Enforcement (basin scale?)
- ✓ Data (water availability for GMA?)
- ✓ Negotiate tribal water rights

Judicial options

- ✓ multiple exempt wells
- ✓ municipal place of use
- ✓ adjudication of claims
- ✓ take on “water rights vs ESA”



Regions needing solutions

- ✓ Central Puget Sound
- ✓ Tri-Cities
- ✓ Yakima Basin
- ✓ Columbia Mainstem



Should we fix it.....

Or keep it broken?.....